

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846.

To the Polls!—An election takes place on Monday for President and Councilmen of the town corporation.

Mr. De Courcy, according to appointment, will address the citizens of Howard on the subject of the New Constitution, in the Court House in this place on Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the steam ship Hibernia at Boston, brings news twenty-three days later from England.

The news of the refusal of our government to arbitrate the Oregon matter, was received just previous to the sailing of the Hibernia, and created no little astonishment and speculation. It was regarded by the English press as decidedly increasing the chances of war.

Sir Robert Peel's financial policy will receive the sanction of Parliament. A majority of the House of Commons have sustained it, and there seems to be but little doubt that the House of Lords will follow.

A great battle has been fought in India, between the natives and British, in which the former sustained a loss of some 30,000, and the latter 3,000. The British were victorious.

CONGRESS.

The Oregon notice bill is still before the Senate.

The House has passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, 109—89, after a debate almost as protracted and warm as that on the Oregon question. It contains an appropriation for the improvement of the St. Louis harbor.

Messrs. Bowlin and Relfe voted for, and the balance of our delegation against the bill.

The people of Missouri are directly interested in the improvement of the western rivers, yet a majority of their delegation in the House of Representatives vote against appropriations for that purpose. It may be well for the votes of these gentlemen to be looked into a little by their constituents. They are all anxious to retain their places, and through their friends, are now making serious efforts to that purpose. An important bill comes up in Congress—one in which they, and the citizens of the whole Union, are deeply interested, and Messrs. Price, Sims and Phelps, vote against it. In the coming canvass, it would be well for the people to select men who will faithfully represent them.

COUNTY CANVASS.

It is time to begin to look to matters immediately at home a little. In addition to passing upon the New Constitution, and voting for a Congressman, a Representative to the Legislature, County Court Judges, Sheriff, &c., are to be chosen in August.

All these tend to render the approaching canvass one of the most important ones that has taken place for some time, and it is time some arrangements were making for it. We hope the whigs will turn their attention to the subject, and bring forward such men as will ensure success, and render satisfaction in the various stations to which they may be elected.

Our democratic friends are not quite so anxious as formerly, but they will hardly yield old Howard without another desperate struggle.

This struggle must be met. We can succeed, if we will. Let us do it.

We copy an able article in to-day's paper from the "New Era," on the provision of the New Constitution relative to Corporations—which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers, including the editor of the "Glasgow News."

"BOONVILLE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN."—The first number of this paper, by our old friend J. T. QUEENBERRY, is on our table. It presents a neat typographical appearance, and its editorials breathe an easy, free, and independent spirit. We welcome our quondam neighbor and cotemporary back to the "ranks editorial," and hope the "fat of the land" may be showered upon him 'till his shadow will eclipse that of "Sir John" of old.

The route of the locomotives in New Hampshire is complete! The whigs and independents have a decided majority in the Legislature, and upon them will devolve the election of Governor and United States Senator.

We look to this Legislature also to district the State for the election of Congressmen, and receive New Hampshire's share of the public revenue—two things which the locomotives have heretofore refused to do. We trust the present Legislature will open the eyes of the people of that State to the narrow mindedness of locomotivism.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

This Congressional District is composed of the following counties, and voted as follows at the last Presidential election—

	FOLK.	CLAY.
Scotland,	442	317
Clark,	219	220
Lewis,	403	380
Monroe,	578	792
Boone,	602	1190
Howard,	969	1013
Chariton,	602	371
Randolph,	571	596
Macon,	457	329
Shelby,	209	244
Cooper,	783	901
Morgan,	544	262
Cole,	1122	418
Miller,	369	74
Camden,	247	70
Schuyler,		
Knox,		
Moniteau,		

Total, 8,117 7,177

940—Polk's majority.

The three last are new counties, and are taken, we believe, from the old counties in the district, and their vote is included above. The district is composed of eighteen counties. We have not yet seen them correctly published by any of our cotemporaries; the above we think is correct, as we have taken the counties from the Statutes, and the vote from the official returns, published by the Secretary of State.

The whigs can now see what they will have to contend against, should they decide to run a candidate. That they will run a candidate, seems to be generally understood and desired. The majority against us is pretty large—almost too large to render success at all certain. But this should not deter us. The reason that we are so hopelessly in the minority in this State, we believe arises from the fact of indifference and apathy on the part of the whigs, both individually and collectively. No effort is made. Our opponents are ever busy—

ever striving—and all know that many of them are not very scrupulous in what they say in reference to their opponents. All this goes uncontradicted; no effort is made to circulate our principles, and lay them fairly and honestly before our fellow-citizens; what is known of us and our principles, to a considerable extent, has been learned from our opponents. Under such circumstances, it is to be expected that our cause will be advanced and our numbers increased? No one who thinks for a moment will expect it. While we elected Congressmen under the general ticket system effort seemed to be useless. We opposed that mode, and so soon as the people saw the injustice of it, our opponents had to fall in with us, and district the State. They had an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, and so districted the State as to prevent almost the possibility of electing a whig in any one of the districts. But we have gained an important point in this. We forced them to establish the principle, and it is notoriously true that in establishing that principle, they outraged justice, and showed themselves devoid of honor toward their opponents. When the people become convinced that it was right and proper to district the State, they demanded it of their servants: we have but to show that same people that their servants acted a dishonest and knaveish part in obeying their commands, and as surely as we believe in their uprightness and honesty, so surely will they visit their own iniquity on the heads of their faithless servants. The principle being now established, let us appeal to the people for fairness and honesty in the practical operations of that principle.

Who is responsible for the manner in which the Congressional Districts were made? Look who was in the Legislature when it was done. Where are they now? We find them in many instances intriguing and manoeuvring for nominations to Congress. What does this tell? It tells that these men framed the districts with an eye to their selfish purpose. This will be more fully attended to and enlarged upon when the canvass opens.

—Meantime, the question with the whigs is not whether we shall run a candidate or not, but who shall we run? We want a man to enter the canvass who has the ability, disposition, and fixedness of purpose to lay the whole matter calmly and dispassionately before the people—to represent the whigs and their principles in a plain and intelligent manner—to rebuke the misrepresentations of our opponents—to show the impracticability and absurdities of the principles of "progressive democracy," as set forth by their organs and orators—and to expose the caucusing, juggling, demagoguism, and selfishness of the locomotive leaders to the people. Give us such a man as this, and if victory crown not our efforts, good seed will at least be sown, which will yield a profitable harvest in contests to come. It will not do to wait until success seems certain—we must go to work and deserve success. The initiative has been taken, and now that we have a foot-hold, let us push onward!

A correspondent of the "Boonville Commercial Bulletin," in speaking of a democratic candidate for Congress in this district, expresses the hope that some one will be nominated who had nothing to do with making the New Constitution! After enumerating the objections to that instrument, which are the very reverse of "angels visits," he says—

"Have we a majority in this district that will justify the sending off a detachment on each of the objectionable features of the new constitution, and a whole brigade on the instrument itself? Hence the necessity for great caution in the selection of our candidate; let him, if possible be free of all these objections. We do not wish to have a non-committal, for, as it is clear to every one that questions concerning the proposed constitution must be connected and intermingled with every other question that may arise during the canvass, so it is equally clear that it will be made to bear upon every candidate for any responsible office.

Then let us have a good sound democrat, opposed to all those untried and experimental provisions in the proposed constitution, which were not directly demanded by the people, in the call for the late convention."

Our name-sake, over in Shelby—our particular friend, "Clabe"—and the man "who turned a somerser," and fell on a judges bench, can take a "whiff" at the above, and congratulate themselves upon their remarkable discovery, that three is equal to four!

"When shall we three meet again?"

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL.—The summer session of this institution will commence on Monday.

Mrs. Davis, well known as an accomplished teacher of Music and French, has been engaged, and particular attention will be given to these branches hereafter.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We are daily asked for copies of this instrument. Where are they? Why are they not distributed among the people?—The Convention made arrangements for the printing and distribution of a large number of copies, and we suppose they have been printed, as we noticed some time ago the Printer and President were quarreling about the pay. Why, then, have they not been distributed. We want the Constitution circulated, for the more that is seen of it—the more it is read—the better it is understood—the greater will be the vote against it. Is it designedly kept back?

Where are the copies for this section?

A company of American and Mexican traders arrived at Independence from Santa Fe, a few days since, after a long and tedious journey. The Indians robbed them of a number of their horses and mules.—There is no news of importance. The gold mines of New Mexico had been worked with unusual success during the year, increasing, of course, the demand of the country for goods. It is said that this trade will be considerably increased the present year. A large amount of gold was brought in, which will be principally expended in goods for that trade. The Mexicans have gone east to purchase goods with which they expect to return this spring.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges made by the "Times," reported that they had cited the editor of that paper to appear before them and make good his charges—that he appeared and was unable to substantiate them by proof, and recommended that all persons connected with that press, be expelled from the privileges of the Senate. No further steps were taken with the correspondent of the Republican. The report was adopted.

EFFECT OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We give below a few extracts from the eastern journals, to show how the Hibernia's news was received.

The New York Courier of the 21st says: * * Upon the whole, if the foreign news had any influence at all, it was unpropitious.

The Tribune of the same day says:

The advice from the other side are on the whole looked upon as favorable. The pressure in the London money market was only temporary, and before the steamer left material relief was already felt. The money locked up in railway deposits would soon be in circulation again, and in order to expedite this desirable result, the Lords were taking the initiatory steps in relation to the railroad projects, while the Commons were engaged in the discussion of Sir Robert Peel's system. Meanwhile the Bank of England was extending relief. A private letter from one of the first bankers in London states that there was more disposition to buy American Securities, and that if the Oregon trouble was quashed, there would be some considerable operations.

The Baltimore Patriot of the evening of the 21st says:

The intelligence received by the Hibernia is not of a character to cause excitement.

The refusal of our government to submit the question of Oregon to arbitration, was received in England by the *Patric Henry*, and offered an occasion for some severe remarks in the papers, but does not appear to have caused any thing like excitement. Perhaps this is to be ascribed mainly to the fact, that the English nation is just now engaged in the settlement of the very engrossing and all important questions of the corn laws, which so fills up the public mind as to allow no time for the discussion of other matters.

Taken altogether, the news is very indefinite, and its only effect on the public mind here, is to make it desire more.

From all we can gather, we incline to the belief that the Oregon matter will be adjusted, by division on the 49th parallel.

NEW CONSTITUTION.—Corporations.

A radical change has been made in the provisions of the New Constitution in relation to the creation of corporations. Under the Old Constitution the creation of corporations was properly left to the sound discretion of the Legislature. If the interests of the State and public opinion called for corporations, the Legislature had power to bring them into existence, and also full power to prescribe and limit their powers, duties, immunities and liabilities; and to provide whatever checks, safe-guards, restraints and conditions the public interests might from time to time require. All this was proper; because the creation of corporations is a legitimate subject of ordinary legislation, and the people, then, twenty or forty years after this time, will be just as competent to judge whether they will be willing to grant corporations or not, as we are.

The people of Missouri should be left free to act through their representatives on this subject, and if the wants and opinions of the people call for the creation of corporations, they should have them; and the legislative power should not be crippled and manacled so that it cannot create such institutions if demanded by the public interests and popular will. The Legislature in granting acts of incorporation should use a wise and sound discretion, and should have an eye to the public good; the power to create corporations, like any other legislative power, may possibly be abused, but that does not constitute a sound argument against its existence. The abuses of legislative power are incident to a free and popular government; but that should not lead to the prohibition of legislative power for the public good.

Corporations are peculiarly useful in a Republic; for they afford safe means by which the free citizens of the country may associate, and by their united means and combined exertions accomplish many valuable objects which could not possibly be accomplished by individual exertions. In a new country, where the rate of interest is high and capital scarce, it is peculiarly necessary to have corporations with liberal powers, because in no other way can many useful public enterprises be carried on. In a country which has all its public improvements yet to be made, it is especially desirable that there should be a convenient legal mode in which individuals can safely associate together, to make such improvements as a public spirited community may desire. These corporate institutions are desirable rather as a means of accomplishing public works and making improvements that concern the whole community than as a means of private speculation.

In the West we need mills to grind our grain and manufacture our flour, factories to work up the wool of the country, extensive establishments to promote the operations of mining and smelting the rich minerals of the State, and render them productive and available. We also need cotton factories and many establishments to supply those articles for which we annually send millions of dollars to Europe and to other States. We also need turnpikes, railroads, locks and dams, and other improvements to facilitate the transportation of the productions of the country to market. These are desirable objects to the whole community. Such improvements render labor more profitable; they increase the net profits of agricultural produce, and enhance the value of real estate; they have a beneficial influence on the whole community, and are such improvements as interest the masses, and are not particularly necessary to any one individual more than to another. They are generally beyond the available means of a single individual, but still may be successfully accomplished by a company of individuals, if they can have proper corporate powers. There are very few individuals who wish to invest their whole property in such enterprises, or to make them the business of their lives; but there are many individuals who would be very willing to invest a few hundred or thousand dollars in that business, if they could do so in safety. The farmer does not desire to sell his farm and stock, and invest it in a turnpike company; but in order to aid in furnishing a good road to market, and to enhance the value of his land, he may be willing to subscribe a hundred or a thousand dollars to the stock of a company for that purpose, provided he can do so without endangering the rest of his property. He is willing to risk that much principal and interest on the success of the enterprise; but he would be foolish to put his whole property and estate to hazard, by the subscription of a few shares of stock. A thrifty mechanic, who has liberality and public spirit, and feels an interest in the general prosperity of the country, would take pleasure in lending his aid to such enterprises, by subscribing a few shares of stock; but he would be generally admitted to be mad if he should do so when he knew that by subscribing for a few shares, he would become security for all the debts of the corporate company. An ordinary merchant, in order to increase the facilities of business, will cheerfully subscribe a few hundred dollars to the stock of any public enterprise that will be generally beneficial. But he would never make any subscription, if he thereby assumes all the debts and liabilities of the company. The reason is obvious. The danger of loss would be entirely disproportionate to the prospect of gain. A man who subscribes one hundred dollars to the stock of a corporate company can obtain therefrom no profit except the annual dividends on the stock, which do not generally average more than six per cent. per year; and in order to do this, he runs the risk first of receiving no dividends whatever, and in the next place of losing the principal entirely. In such case his risk of loss is fully proportionate to his chance for gain or profit. But the New Constitution goes farther; for, in order to secure ordinary dividends on his stock, it not only requires him to risk the stock subscribed, principal and interest, but also requires him to pledge his whole fortune and estate for all the debts and liabilities of the company. If by subscribing one share of one hundred dollars to a public enterprise, he binds himself to pay ten or an hundred thousand dollars, or whatever sum the company may become liable for under such circumstances, it is manifest that no sane man will ever subscribe to the stock of any corporation. This requisition is unjust and impolitic, for when a corporate company is established, if it contracts debts the credit is not given to the individual stockholders, but to the company as a corporate person. The creditor knows the company, he knows its charter, its capital and means of payment, and if he does not choose to give credit to the company on the strength of its corporate means, he ought not to deal with it. No individual is bound to give credit for a single cent to a corporate company nor to deal with it at all, and if he extends credit to it he does so voluntarily and at his own risk, and ought not to have any recourse on the private stockholders. If he is afraid to trust the corporation as such, let him have nothing to do with it; but if he voluntarily gives it credit, let him not come on the private stockholders for the money. He gives credit to the corporate company when he deals with it just as the stockholder gives credit to it when he buys a share of its stock. If the company fail, there is no more justice in requiring the individual stockholder to satisfy the debt due to the creditor than there would be in requiring the creditor to pay to the stockholder the amount of his stock. Both voluntarily trusted the corporation as such, and neither of them thereby acquires any just claims on individuals.

The New Constitution, by introducing the clause of individual responsibility for corporate debts, effectually prevents the creation of any charter whatever for the transaction of business. The empty forms of acts of incorporation may be passed, but no man, unless he be a fool, will ever subscribe a dollar. If it is expected that any stock will ever be subscribed to corporations under the New Constitution, then will it be a trap set to catch fools. The practical operation of the New Constitution will be to prevent the formation of any new corporations under it. That part of the Constitution might be better expressed in these words: "No corporation of any kind for the transaction of business shall ever be created in this State."

The COLUMBIA STATESMAN desires us to state distinctly whether we are for or against the new Constitution. We intend to declare our sentiments on that subject in our own time and manner. Our mere opinion on the subject is of very little importance, except so far as the same may be accompanied by substantial reasons in its favor. We have thus far expressed our opinions in detail as to the merits and demerits of the new Constitution, and have endeavored candidly to give it credit for all the good provisions it contains, and to point out its objectionable features. This we consider the best mode of expressing our opinion in relation to the instrument, and much preferable to a haphazard opinion as to it in gross or lump. We are not disposed to condemn or find fault with all its provisions; nor do we incline to approve indiscriminately the innovations that have been made. We object to many of the changes that have been made, and think that there are many alterations that are much for the worse. If we have to decide on the intrinsic merits of the Constitution, we must condemn it as decidedly bad, and worthy of a prompt rejection by the people.

The objections to the new Constitution are so strong and numerous that we will vote against it most cordially if we can see a fair prospect of doing better. Our hesitation in relation to the propriety of voting for it, has not been on account of any doubt in our own mind as to the intrinsic demerits of that instrument, but on account of an apprehension that public sentiment in the State will not sustain successfully a vigorous, well directed effort to obtain the formation of a better. We have waited not for the purpose of forming our own opinion as to the Constitution, for on that point it is decided; but to hear the expression of public opinion in various parts of the State, to enable us to judge whether it will be advisable to make a vigorous effort to frame a Constitution that will be republican in its character, and which will not cripple and handcuff the energies of the State, nor convert our tribunals of justice into electioneering machines.

We know that a large portion of highly respectable citizens are opposed to the ratification of the new Constitution, but we wait to learn what they propose to do if it shall be rejected. If any plan can be devised by which we can have a new Convention on a proper basis, or by which representation can be fairly equalized, we shall go for it zealously, and in that case we will of course aid in rejecting the instrument now before the people.

A correspondent of the Democrat is at a loss to know how to arrange representation in the district convention for this district. The late Convention decided that three-fifths of a man in one section was equal to a whole one in others—and we do not see why this will not answer as well in this case as in that. It works admirably, we are told, for the legislature, and why not for Congress?

Mr. Calhoun is in favor of settling the Oregon difficulty by compromise—and regards the "notice" as a peace measure, and one which will tend to the early and peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

Commodore Wm. H. Crane, of the U. S. Navy, committed suicide by cutting his throat, at his room in Washington, a few days since.

The Boonville Commercial Bulletin opposes the New Constitution.

Messrs. Benson & Green:—"To be good is to be great," is a maxim as old as civilization.—Permit me, then, through your good paper to give the public a specimen of Goodness, and consequent Greatness.

About the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven or eight, in a small town in the State of Virginia, commences the study of that dignified profession, Medicine, a young man of fine abilities, christian deportment and exquisite manners; in a few short years he attains all the honors of a student, and commences ministering to the wants and sufferings of his fellow-beings, turning disease out at every corner, and giving to each organ of the human system a strength and vigor to which they had been previously strangers. But he is not found satisfied sustaining his fellow mortals in their travels through this veil of tears, but qualifies himself for the administration of spiritual blessings, and soon he is found with potency and zeal, publishing to the good people of Virginia, the inestimable blessings of the Christian Religion. This noble purpose seems to have fixed itself fast to his heart, and his zeal and eloquence doubtless have raised many from depths of misery and woe to the enjoyment of the blessings of the celestial clime above. From pecuniary circumstances, he returns again to the practice of Physic, and that one country alone should not reap the inestimable blessings ministered by this great man, he removes to the far west and settles in a small town in Missouri—sometimes preaching, some times making political speeches. He still, however, bears all his noble purposes in mind—removes from place to place almost annually—and is now in a small town, publishing to the citizens to cure that nasty plague in the western country, the Ague—or, as our people say, the "Shakes,"—for one dollar: no cure no pay, and insures no relapse for six months! Thus you can see the inestimableness of this man's virtues: he can correct our morals, save us from the wrath to come, correct our political sentiments, and lastly, cure us of the nasty shakes. May his every effort be crowned.

HUNTSVILLE.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, (England,) March 4, 1846.

Flour and other provisions have gone down a little, as you will see by the notices of the markets, but I think the impression generally prevails that the prices of provisions as well as of cotton, the price of which has also given way a little, will advance again so soon as the money market is relieved. It is true that the warlike news from the United States received here within two or three days may have the effect to depress the money market still more.

Though the corn laws are doomed to destruction, it is expected that it will be some six weeks yet before the measures of the Government will pass. They talk about giving up protection, but they have nothing here that can be protected but high rents to the landed proprietors. Heaven knows that in manufactures the operatives get so little that there can be no danger of competition of the pauper labor of other countries. England has less and our government more to fear from the free trade doctrines, probably, than any other portion of the world.

The quotations of hemp appear better, but as the market is bare I am inclined to think some of the figures are higher than are warranted by any actual sales. The prices have generally ranged from £17 to £21 per ton, though I see snow-rotted quoted at £22 a £24, but with a statement of a bare market. No sales given. The general miscellaneous shipments of all kinds, including the refuse lots sent here from New York, have turned out very badly, or at least very unsatisfactorily to the shippers. Unless some system of classification or inspection can be adopted at the points of shipments in the West, so that buyers can depend upon what they are getting with as much certainty as they can in buying Russian, I have no doubt the price will continue as now at about two-thirds the price of that article, even though in many instances fully equal in quality.

I learn that in and about London there is a great deal of war feeling, though I would not judge by my intercourse with the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, that there would sustain their Government in a war with us in any event.

A paper was recently read before the London Geological Society, which had been received from Mr. Duncan, who was travelling in western Africa. This region has not been much explored by travellers, and Mr. Duncan's account of it is interesting. He says that in sailing up the Lagoon from Ahagay, he found cotton cultivated to considerable extent, and manufactured into cloth by the people. Indigo is also much cultivated there, and oysters are found in great abundance and of a large size, on the roots and branches of mangroves. Salt is made in great quantities in pots, and by spontaneous evaporation; also lime from oyster shells. The Lagoon is described as beautiful, and abounding with fish and water fowl, while its banks are decorated with trees or plantations of cotton, indigo, yams, Indian corn, &c. At Phyddah he received permission from the King to pass through his dominions to the Hong mountains.—The people there worship a box-constrictor, for whose accommodation, houses are built, and the people, under severe penalties, are obliged to attend to these reptiles. The place is visited by large vampire bats of thirty four to thirty-six inches between the tips of their wings. Their breasts are like those of a woman, and they suckle their young like monkeys; their flesh is eaten by the natives. The laws and customs of this country are said to be very absurd, but full of interest. From the Lagoon the traveller entered a large lake six miles long and five broad, having two rivers running into it, one of which he penetrated thirty miles. More interesting facts are promised.

The FEMALE EYE.—John Smith says that the female eye has the following variety of expression: The glare, the stare, the leer, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the look of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the lustre of approbation and pleasure. He forgets to mention that peculiar bashful glance denominated "sheep's eyes."